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# FOUR-POWER TREATY AGREED TO BY DELEGATES; PLEDGES KEEPING PEACE IN PACIFIC TEN YEARS

## ABROGATES ANGLO-JAPAN PACT NATIONS WILL ACT TOGETHER IF THEIR RIGHTS ARE THREATENED

for Accepting Navy Cuts.

L'ODGE REVEALS TREATY TERMS

Chinese Satisfied, **U. S. Senate Must** Confirm Draft.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, long regarded with apprehension by the American people, passed into history today when spokesmen of both nations at the arms conference accepted in its stead a four-power agreement for preservation of peace in the Pacific to which the United States and France

This action, with fulfillment of de-tails to follow, paves the way to ac-ceptance of the American proposals for reduction of naval armament, and in large measure is expected to con-tribute to settlement of the Chinese questions.

Provisions of Treaty.

Announced to the conference by Senator Lodge, the four power treaty provides briefly that the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France agree among themselves to respect their insular posessions and dominions in the Pacific and to adjust by joint conference among themselves any con-troversies not settled by the course of diplomacy. They further agree to take similar action in the face of any threat of agression by other powers. The proposed treaty has been ini-tialed in affirmation by the representatives of the four great powers, al-though not yet actually signed, and must be confirmed by the United States Senate.

It is for ten years, but any one of the signatories may withdraw after that period on twelve months notice.

Approved by Others.

In order, Rene Viviani, head of the French delegation; Arthur J. Balfour, heading the British delegation and Prince Tokugawa, chief of the Japanese delegates arose and gave their assent to the new arrangement. They were followed by the chief delegates of the other powers repredelegates of the other powers represented, who also expressed satisfaction at the new arrangement.

Most interesting among these was the declaration of Minister Sze of China, who expressed "great satisfaction" with the proposed treaty.

Now, while the actual perfection of the treaty cose forward it is ex-

Now, while the actual perfection of the treaty goes forward, it is expected that the naval armament and chinese questions will speedily go on toward settlement.

Senator Lodge said that he did not be treated to the treated the treated to the trea believe the treaty would be trans-mitted to the Senate until after the mitted to the Senate until after the conference was ended. He added that aithough, only initialed by the heads of the four powers' delegations, it was "approved to all intents and purposes."

#### China Is First Subject Before Fourth Plenary **Session of Conference**

By the Associated Press. The fourth plenary session of the arms conference opened promptly at 11 o'clock, with a statement by Secretary Hughes that "most satisfactory progress has been made by the committee of the whole on the far eastern

"That committee," said Secretary

"That committee," said Secretary Hughes, "at first permitted a general discussion of the questions before the committee and then proceeded to take up the topics specially indicated in the tentative agenda.

"The first subject considered was China. In the course of the general discussion most important declarations were made on behalf of the powers represented, expressing their intentions with respect to the sovereignty, independence and administrative integrity of China, and also to observe as among themselves the principles of fair and equal opportunity."

Insurance for China.

Secretary Hughes added that the "Root four points" constituted "in truth, a charter containing an insurace to China from acts in derogation of her rights to integrity," and also a binding agreement for future guidance of the powers. secretary Hughes, proceeding to read (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

# Today's News In Brief

Briand may confer with Lloyd George. Page 2 Arms delegates soon to fix navy ratios of France and Italy. Page 2 London hails prospect of four-power treaty. treaty.

Canada may end Sir Charles Fitzpatrick here as minister. Page 3

Foch bids final farewell to D. C.
Page 3

Emma Goldman and Berkman to appeal to U. S. courts. Page 4 peal to U. S. courts. Commissioners will explain differ-ences in D. C. estimates. Page 4 Mexico says schooner Mabel is contraband arms carrier. Page 13 Senator King of Utah tells citizens la is in favor of well equipped schools in D. C. Page 24 Page 24

### Paves the Way Draft of Four-Power Treaty To Preserve Peace in Pacific

The United States of America, the British empire, France and

With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular ninions in the rigion of the Pacific ocean

Have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America, His majesty the King of the United Kigdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India and for the Dominion of Canada

For the Commonwealth of Australia

For the Dominion of New Zealand

The President of the French Republic.

His majesty the Emperor of Japan,
Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due
form, have agreed as follows:

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

#### TEXT OF SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH IN LAYING PACT BEFORE CONFERENCE

Senator Lodge's address to the armament conserence follows:

"I should be insensible, indeed, if I did not feel deeply gratified by the opportunity which has come to me to lay before the conference the draft of a treaty, the terms of which have been agreed upon by four of the great powers of the earth in regard to the islands of the Pacific, which they control, either as possessions or dominions. I will begin by reading to the conference the treaty, which is both brief and simple, and yet I am sure is full of meaning and importance to the world's peace. (Senator Lodge here read the text of the treaty printed above.)

"The signing of this treaty is, on the part of the United States, subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the Island of Yap and what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean north of the equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded, and also to the reservations with respect to what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean south of the equator.
"It should also be observed that

"It should also be observed that the controversies to which the pro-posed treaty refers do not embrace questions which, according to prin-ciples of international law, lie ex-clusively within the domestic jurisclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.

"The conference will perceive that I spoke correctly when I referred to the terms of the treaty as simple. To put it in a few words, the treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree as between themselves to respect their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific, and that if any controversy should arise as to such rights all should arise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy. They agree to take similar action in the case of agcontroversy. They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other power upon these insular possessions or dominions. The agreement is to remain in force for ten years, and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. And that is all. Each signer is bound to respect the rights of the others and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement, and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses.

"The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of year." The

these plain and direct clauses.

"The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of war. This is an attempt to remove causes of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty, solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation. No doubt we shall hear it said that the region to which this agreement applies is one most unlikely to give birth to serious disputes, and, therefore, an agreement of this character is of little consequence. History unhapply has shown that there is no corner

of the earth so remote or so valueless that it is not capable of giving cause for controversy or even for war between the tribes and the nations of mankind. But the islands of the Pacific, although remote from the dwelling places of the mass of humanity, are far from valueless.

"The islands of the southwestern Pacific extend over a vast space in

"The islands of the southwestern Pacific extend over a vast space in that great ocean. They reach from the Marquesas on the east to the Philippines on the west; from the Aleutian Islands on the north nearly to the Antarctic Circle on the south. They are far more numerious than is generally realized. I do not know what the total number is, but I am informed as to the Philippines and it appears that philippines, and it appears that this group alone contains more than 3,100 islands, of which 1,600 have names. We have all prob-ably heard of the remark of Robably heard of the remark of Rob-ert Louis Stevenson, when, on leaving one of the Pacific islands, he was asked how he was going to Samoa. He replied that he should just go out and turn to the left. These islands are, comparatively speaking, so dense that we might describe them in the words of Browning as the

Browning as the Sprinkled isles, Lily on filly that o'erlace the sea— Lily on lily that o'criace the sea—

"And yet the region through which they are scattered is so vast that the isles of Greece and the Aegean sea, so famous in history and in poetry, could easily be lost therein and continue unnoticed except hy wandering seamen or stray adventurers. They range from Australia, continental in magnitude, to atolls where there are no dwellers but the builders of the coral reefs or lonely rocks marking the peaks of mountains which rise up from the ocean's floor through miles of water before they touch the air. To the western and the eastern world alike most of the islands of the southwestern Pacific are little known. There still lingers about them the charm so compelling and so fascinating which an undiscovered country has for the sons of men who are weary of main traveled roads and the trampled highways of trade and commerce which cover the surface of the patient earth.

"Upon these islands still shines trampled highways of trade and commerce which cover the surface of the patient earth.

"Upon these islands still shines the glamor of romance in the stories of Melville and the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson, to whom the south seas gave both a grave and a monument imperishable as his own fame. But the Pacific islands are much more than this. They possess certain qualities other than natural beauty and romantic charm, which to many minds are more enticing. The larger ones are rich in many ways, fertile in the gifts of soil and climate and in other forms of riches desired by men, which extend from the untold mineral resources of Australia to the pearls which are brought from the depths of the ocean. There are among them all great areas of forest and of plain, fit for the support and prosperity of civilized man. In a word they have a very great material value, largely undeveloped, and where this condition exists the desires of men will enter and conflicting human desires have throughout recorded history been breeders of war.

"Thus far the wastes of the Pa-

war.

"Thus far the wastes of the Pacifis ocean with all the crowding islands, except on the edges of the continents, have not been the scene of great wars; and yet not many years have passed since three great nations sent their warships to Samoa because there was a dispute in regard to those distant is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.) .

New Alliance Compared to League.

SENATE LIKELY TO VOTE FAVOR

**Democrats Pledged** by Old Promise on Article X.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

After President Wilson endeavored to build a league of nations with article X as the "heart" of its covenant and the United States Senate rejected it, another American executive now has negotiated reaty creating another league of nations, of somewhat restricted scope geographically, but embracing the same objects and with an article II which replaces the famous article X After the new treaty specifies that the four nations shall respect each other's rights in the Pacific, which means observing the territorial integrity and administrative independence of China, the text of the nev article II says:

article II says:

"If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties the United States, Japan, Great Britain and France) shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation." the particular situation.

Compared With Article X.

Compare the foregoing with the the league in the Versailles treaty, which reads as follows:

"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the teritorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such ag-gression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the coun-cil shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be ful-

The debate in the Senate which defeated the Versailles treaty brought out from the republican side the objection that article X conveyed a jection that article X conveyed a moral obligation to preserve the peace as between the nations signing the treaty. The same obligation now is imposed, moral in character, upon the United States, Japan, Great Britain and France to see to it that the "aggressive action" of any other power is met. 'The obligation is conveyed in the requirement that the

tain and France to see to it that the "aggressive action" of any other power is met. 'The obligation is conveyed in the requirement that the powers communicate with each other "in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken."

Shows Strides of Administration.

This comparison reveals more significantly than anything else the strides which have been made by the Harding administration toward international co-operation even though the wording of the formula may be different. Senator Borah and some of the irreconcilables may oppose article II, but the democrats who favored article X. together with the republicans, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, who now embraces article II, without hesitation, will form a strong enough coalition to put the treaty through, though it would not be surprising to see a reservation attached to article II to the effect that the United-States assumes no obligation under that article to use military or nevel forces unless Congress shall.

Dangers From Voteless delegate legislation exposes the District to the risk that many legislators will treat it as apretext for shelving or representation for the District through constitutional amendment; or will use assent to it as a pretext for shelving or rejecting gequine voting national representation for the District through constitutional amendment; or something negligible and almost worthless as pretext for shelving or rejecting gequine voting national representation for the District through exposure to real national representation for the District through exposure the District through and almost tworthless as pretext for shelving or rejecting gequine voting national representation in full of the District's as a pretext for shelving or rejecting gequine voting national representation for the District through and almost tworthless as a pretext for shelving or rejecting gequine voting national representation exposure to real national representation for the District through amendment is fully in respect to article X, together with the reputilicans, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, who now embraces article II, without hesitation, will form a strong enough coalition to put the treaty through, though it would not be surprising to see a reservation attached to article II to the effect that the United-States assumes no obligation under that article to use military or naval forces unless Congress shall by joint resolution so approve.

But the situation is different today from what it was when Mr. Wilson was President. The democrats are committed to the idea of article X, so they can hardly refuse to accept the new article II. Similarly Mr. Harding is not unlikely to agree to such a reservation as he orginally voted for and Mr. Lodge sponsored. Rights Relate to China.

The rights in the Pacific which might be disturbed are mainly the representation. rights of the principal powers with espect to China. John Hay, the dis- of what shall be granted in national

as follows:

"To respect the sovereignty, the ingreendence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

This language, together with the provisions of the treaty, especially article X, make it incumbent upon the United States as well as the other powers to see to it that China is protected as against external aggression.

Thus the treaty between the four powers will embrace the agreements

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

Warning of Territorial Experience.

Moreover, voting for a voteless, almost impotent delegate in the House will tend to disclose by the results of the election the political and partisan status or leanings of the District.

After this disclosure is made the territory seeking admission to statehood, whatever its population and resources, has as a matter of historical record, represent



THE THOUGHTFUL EARLY SHOPPER.

# DO WE WANT HERE

**Voteless District Delegate of** Dubious Value as Forerunner of Real Representation and Hurtful as Substitute.

Without Constitutional Amendment, No Possibility of Vot-

THEODORE W. NOYES. Editorial Correspondence of The Star.

The actual measurable benefits to be derived from a voteless territorial delegate are, as we have seen, very restricted, even if such delegate is intended to be used in good faith as the helpful forerunner of voting representation. What are the disadvantages of the voteless territorial delegate in relation to the winning of genuine national representation to counter-balance these meager benefits? What are the conditions which threaten to make the territorial delegate project hurtful to the campaign for national representation through constitutional amendment, even when the territorial delegate project is when the territorial delegate project is pushed in good faith to help this cam-

1. Voteless delegate legislation ex-

Dangers From Voteless Delegate.

2. By causing a District election before anything worth while is to be voted for, it would expose the District to the risk that the capital's voting constituency will be minimized on the showing made at such an election, and that the meager voting exhibit at such an election will be used by those who are hostile to real representation to prove that the District constituency is unfit for national

Many of us believe that the real test respect to China. John Hay, the distinguished Secretary of State of the McKinley administration, placed America on record as guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of China and placed the other powers on record as willing to observe the principle of equal commercial opportunity in the far east. The principles written by John Hay have been proposed again by Elihu Root as a member of the American delegation and proclaimed anew.

Secretary Hughes indeed read to the plenary session these principles before Mr. Lodge announced the text of the freaty, so the commercion might be subject to dispute in the far east and a possible aggressive action by any power. The first of the principles read as follows:

"To respect the sovereignty, the in-

### JAPANESE STILL WAIT FOR TOKIO DECISION **ON 5-5-3 NAVY PROGRAM**

By the Associated Press.

Japan's arms conference delegates up until 10 o'clock today, an hour before the convening of conference in plenary session, were without advices from Tokio as to decision of the government upon acceptance of the 5-5-3 naval ratio proposed by the American delegation. The Japanese have been contending for a 10-10-4 ratio.

The Japanese cabinet at last reports was considering the proposal and because of the difficulties in communication it was not expected in Japanese circles that the reply would be received for some hours.

# TO RATIFY TREATY

Belief Held Griffith Will Succeed Valera if Pact Is Accepted.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, December 10 .- Dispatches to the morning newspapers generally confirm the view previously published that the split in the dail eireann cabinet is not likely to prevent passage of the peace treaty by the southern Irish parliament, although views differ whether the majority in its favor will be large or small. Hardly any new light is thrown on the situation by these reports, the correspondents' speculations indicating that the leaders are maintaining secreey.

If the dail eireann ratifies the agree ment, Eamonn De Valera—the new die-hard," as one Belfast newspaper describes him—will, according to some versions, resign as head of the dail government; and Arthur Griffith will succeed him. Should this occur, Austin Stack, minister of home af-(Continued on Page 4, Column 4.)

had difficulty in securing even the majority vage of both houses which is necessary to admission to state-hood. Partisan opposition, which has hood. Partisan opposition, which has seriously delayed the admission of even meritorious territorial candidates for statehood by majority vote of Congress, would be absolutely fatal to the grant of national representation if, as in the District's case, lacking our constitutional amendment, a two-thirds vote of both houses, in-stead of merely a majority, had to be

secured.
From this reasoning there develops conviction of the wisdom and expediency of preventing a test vote as to the size and character of the District reality reality. constituency until something really worth while can be proposed to be voted upon which will develop the fullest participation in voting by residents of the District that it is possible to secure.

Shelving Real Representation.

3. The District would be exposed to the risk that the territorial delegate project will be viewed as an alternative proposal of District national representation, more easily to be secured, and, therefore, to be preferred for present advocacy; and that, as a result, immediate attention will M. Dinwiddie, all of Alexandria. For as a result, immediate attention will be given to the territorial delegate project and the constitutional amendment, as difficult to secure, will be shelved, temporarily or permanently. We protest against viewing the territorial delegate proposition as a measure of genuine national representation on the same footing, except in degree, as voting representation under our constitutional amendment, but easier to be secured and therefore to be preferred. In our opinion there is in a District voteless delegate no atom of national representation and no promise of such representation.

## M. L. DINWIDDIE **ACCIDENT VICTIM**

Hit by Trolley Car and Dies in Hospital Half Hour Later.



MARSHALL L. DINWIDDIE.

ton Junction, Va., about 8:30 o'clock this morning, Marshall L. Dinwiddie, forty-two years old, 200 North Alfred street, Alexandria, Va., secretary-treasurer of the Clarendon Trust Company of Clarendon, Va., died about a half an hour later in the Emergency Hospital here from a Charged With Attempting fractured skull. Dinwiddie, according to the police, had alighted from a car on the Alexandria division of the railroad and was crossing the tracks of the Falls Church division nearby when he was struck by a car on the latter line which was en route to Washington.

Brought to Washington.

Picked up unconstious by Conductor A. E. Hinson and Motorman Vincent C. Cord, the crew of car No. 213—the car which is said to have struck him—Dinwiddie was brought to the railway terminus at 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue and placed in an ambulance and taken to the hospital. He died about five minutes after reaching the hospital.

As Dinwiddie was being removed from the car woman passengers became hysterical, and one, Mrs. Graham Simpson of Alexandria, an employe of the firm of Frank R. Jelleff, Inc., 1316 F street, fainted. First aid was rendered by her friends and she was later taken to her home.

Long Identified With Bank. tor A. E. Hinson and Motorman Vin-Long Identified With Bank.

Dinwiddie is survived by his widow and two children, and a sister, Miss Louise Dinwiddie and a brother, J.

andria. He was connected with Masonic or

fourteen years he was identified with

the Citizens' National Bank of Alex-

We protest against viewing the territorial delegate proposition as a measure of genuine national representation on the same footing, except in degree, as voting regresentation under our constitutional amendment, but easier to be secured and therefore to be preferred. In our epision there if in a District voteless delegate no atom of national representation, and no promise of such representation.

To suggest a voteless territorial delegate for the District, unless simultaneously by constitutional of the opening of the bank on Thursday of next week had been intrusted to his care. Whether or not his sudden death will result in the postponement of the opening of the institution could not be determined today. It was said that a special meeting of the board of directors will be held this evening at 7:30 oclock in the office of the Arlington Electric Light Company at Clarendon, to decide this question and to consider the approximation at all.

# MUST ACT QUICKLY, SAYS BALL, TO GET PINEY BRANCH PARK

Senator, After Viewing Land, **Declares Matter Will Be** Pressed in Committee.

LOCAL LEADERS JOIN HIM ON TOUR OF INSPECTION

Chairman of Senate District Body Declares Lands Needed for Parways Are Being Used.

Need for quick action on the part of Congress in providing for the purchase of Piney Branch Valley Park was pointed out to Senator Ball. chairman of the Senate District committee, during a personal inspection of the land today.

Senator Ball was accompanied on his trip by Charles Moore, chairman F. Gude, chairman of the parks committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and Fred G. Coldren, chairman of the committee on parks of the Washingon Board of Trade. .

ton Board of Trade. .

Upon his return to the Capitol from his inspector trip, Senator Ball said that the matter would be taken up at the first meeting of the Senate District committee, when general business is to be considered.

While he said that he was not ready to commit himself on the proposition, he asserted that the lands which are needed for the extension of the parkway system of the District of Columbia were rapidly being filled in by contractors and that houses were being erected thereon.

Description of Property.

Description of Property. The land which it is proposed to purchase starts on the east side of the Sixteenth Street bridge and runs northeast through Piney Branch Valley to Varnum street at 14th street, where it joins with the present gov-

rnment holdings surfounding the Tuberculosis Hospital.
Unless there is quick action on the part of Congress, it was pointed out, the rapid encroachment of new homes and the filling in of the property may The government now owns the land up to the west side of the Sixteenth Street bridge westward to Rock Creek

Street bridge westward to Rock Creek Park, but the strip running northeast of the bridge, containing 19.4 acres, is privately owned.

The purchase of the land is provided for in a bill introduced in the Senate at the last session of Congress by Senator Ball, and it is now before the District committee awaiting action. This measure also provides for the purchase of the Klirgle Road Valley Park, lying west of Zoological Park, which property also was visited this morning, and the so-called Patterson tract, all of which are included in the park system.

in the park system. Home Builders Busy.

Home Builders Busy.

However, the need for early action is greater with the Piney branch property, owing to the rapid strides now being made by home builders, it was pointed out. The land on this project, which is a valley through which the Piney branch flows, is used as a public dump, in order that it may be filled in quickly to make way for building houses on the street level. It is desired to stop this dumping and to get action on the measure before homes are actually built on the property which is wanted for a park.

# Struck by a car of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company at Arlington ACCUSED IN COURT

**Bribe Divorce Suit** Witnesses.

By the Associated Press.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., December

10.-Charges that agents for Jame. A. Stillman, New York banker, attempted to corrupt and bribe prospective witnesses in the trial of his

Court Justice Morschauser.

The charges were made by John F. Brennan of Yonkers, chief of Mrs. Stillman's counsel, in applying for a commission to take testimony at Montreal, where, he said, the allegations would be supported by thirty-three witnesses. Asked by Outer-bridge Horsey of counsel for Mr. Stillman to name the agents charged with attempting to suborn Canadians, Mr. Brennan said he could mention but two at this time—Francis Lajois and J. Albert La Fontaine, both of the province of Quebec.

## **Shop Early**

SHOP EARLY-for your own convenience and comfort. SHOP EARLY-to make your selections from a full line of

merchandise.

SHOP EARLY—to have more time to make your purchases. SHOP EARLY-in the day before the sales force is tired

SHOP EARLY-in the day to give those in offices a chance in the evenings.